



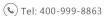


## TSYL1 mouse mAb

| Catalog No         | YP-mAb-11897   |
|--------------------|--|
| Isotype            | IgG  |
| Reactivity         | Human; Mouse   |
| Applications       | WB   |
| Gene Name          | TSPYL1 TSPYL   |
| Protein Name       | TSYL1  |
| Immunogen          | Synthesized peptide derived from human TSYL1 AA range: 211-261   |
| Specificity        | This antibody detects endogenous levels of TSYL1 at Human/Mouse  |
| Formulation        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| Source             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG  |
| Purification       | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| Dilution           | WB 1:500-1:2000  |
| Concentration      | 1 mg/ml  |
| Purity             | ≥90%   |
| Storage Stability  | -20°C/1 year   |
| Synonyms           |  |
| Observed Band      |  |
| Cell Pathway       | Nucleus, nucleolus.  |
| Tissue Specificity | Expressed in testis, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, kidney, prostate, lung, liver, and heart.  |
| Function           | disease:Defects in TSPYL1 are the cause of sudden infant death with dysgenesis of the testes syndrome (SIDDT) [MIM:608800]. SIDDT is an autosomal recessive disorder. Affected infants appear normal at birth, develop signs of visceroautonomic dysfunction early in life, and die before 12 months of age of abrupt cardiorespiratory arrest. Features included bradycardia, hypothermia, severe gastroesophageal reflux, laryngospasm, bronchospasm, and abnormal cardiorespiratory patterns during sleep. Genotypic males with SIDDT had fetal testicular dysgenesis and ambiguous genitalia, with findings such as intraabdominal testes, dysplastic testes, deficient fetal testosterone production, fusion and rugation of the gonadal sac, and partial development of the penile shaft. Female sexual development was normal. Affected infants had an unusual staccato cry, similar to the cry of a goat.,similarity:Belongs |
| Background         | The protein encoded by this gene is found in the nucleolus and is similar to that of a family of genes on the Y-chromosome. This gene is intronless. Defects in this gene are a cause of sudden infant death with dysgenesis of the testes syndrome  |



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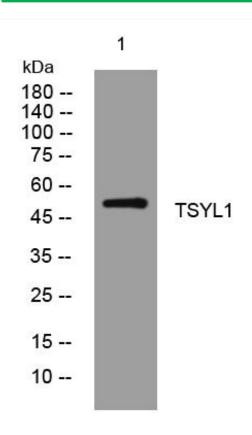




(SIDDT). [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009],

| matters needing attention | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!  |
|---------------------------|---|
| Usage suggestions         | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel. |





Western Blot analysis of various cells using TSYL1 mouse mAb